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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

California

Quercus cedrosensis C. H. Muller (FAGACEAE).—San Diego Co., San Ysidro Mts.: southwest slope of Otay Mtn. in unnamed canyon along U.S.—Mexican border, 0.7 km ENE border monument number 251, 4.2 km SSW Otay Mtn. summit, UTM 11S-513, 200E, 3,602, 100N (T18S, R1E; 32°32′N, 116°51′45″W); local and occasional on dry northeast-facing canyon slope in chaparral, 335 m elevation, *Fred M. Roberts, D. Ann Kreager, and Gail Kobetich 4972*, August 15, 1996 (RSA, SD). San Ysidro Mtns.: southeastern slope along western edge of Marron Valley above Tijuana River, 0.2 km NNE border monument number 250, (T18S, R2E, S32; 32°32′N, 116°48′W); infrequent in north-facing canyon at margin of chaparral and Diegan coastal sage scrub in rocky soil, 274 m elevation, *Fred M. Roberts and Jim Dice 4975*, September 5, 1996 (RSA, SD).

Previous knowledge. Disjunct and scattered in coastal hills and mountains in association with coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and closed cone pine forest from just east of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico, south to the Sierra San Borja west of Bahia de Los Angeles, and on Cedros Island.

Significance. First records for the United States and San Diego County. Previously considered endemic to northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Nearest collection about 16 km to the south in La Presa Canyon, Baja California, Mexico. The population west of Otay Mountain was burned in October 1996 and possibly damaged as a result of road construction by BLM for border patrol activities.

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California

Castilleja ambigua Hook. & Arn. ssp. *humboldtiensis* (Keck) Chuang & Heckard (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Marin Co.: Tomales Bay, Shields Marsh. 122°50.3′W, 38°05′N, Inverness Quad., in salt marsh, with *Distichlis spicata, Jaumea carnosa* and *Triglochin concinna*, 17 June 1992, *T. I. Chuang s.n.* (JEPS!); 3 April 1993, *M. Wetherwax 2436 & G. Fletcher* (JEPS!); Tomales Bay, Willow Point, 122°50.5′W, 38°05.2′N, Inverness Quad, in salt marsh, with *Distichlis spicata, Jaumea carnosa*, and *Triglochin concinna*. Site is in separate drainage system, 250 meters north of Shields marsh site, 11 April 1995, *G. Fletcher 951* (JEPS!); Tomales Bay, Toms Point, 122°56.8′W, 38°13.2′N, Tomales Quad., in salt marsh with *Distichlis spicata, Jaumea carnosa, Triglochin concinna*, 18 April 1995, *G. Fletcher 952* (JEPS!); 29 April 1996, *G. Fletcher 961* (CAS!); 3 May 1997, *G. Fletcher 972* (JEPS!); Tomales Bay, Millerton Point north salt marsh, 122°51′W, 38°06.7′N, Inverness Quad, in salt marsh adjacent to small slough emptying into Bay with *Distichlis spicata, Jaumea carnosa* and *Triglochin concinna*, 29 April 1997, *G. Fletcher 971* (JEPS!). Mendocino Co.: Big River Estuary 123°46.7′W, 43°50.7′N, 1.5 km from mouth of river in salt marsh with *Distichlis spicata, Triglochin maritima* and *Grindelia sp.*, May 12 1997, *M. Wetherwax 2658* (JEPS!); Big River Estuary 123°45.8′W, 43°50.3′N, 2.8 km from mouth of river in salt marsh with *Distichlis spicata* and *Jaumea carnosa*, 12 May 1997, *M. Wetherwax 2660* (JEPS!).

Previous knowledge. TYPE: Humboldt Co., Eureka. Partly dry saline flats, 20 June 1925, *P. A. Munz 9890* (POM!) All collections prior to the present report were from Humboldt County. The earliest record was Humboldt Bay, 1868, *Kellogg A. & G. W. hartford 701* (CAS!), the most recent was Humboldt Bay, S side of Eureka Slough, 8 August 1993, *M. Wetherwax and K. Downing 2455* (JEPS!). 42 collections from the Humboldt Bay area were examined, of which 28 provided sufficient detail to permit estimation of the geographic coordinates. The remainder provided only general information *i.e.* "Humboldt County"(2), "Humboldt Bay"(4), "Eureka"(5), and "Samoa"(3). The occurrences with geographic detail encompass an area of about 20 square miles of the Humboldt Bay region. The most northerly identified site was at Lanphere-Christensen Dunes Preserve, 124°8.1′W, 40°56′N, 11 June 1989, *Leonel Arguello s.n.* (HSC!) and the most southerly at mouth of Eel River, 124°19.3′W, 40°37.8′N, 19 May 1979, *T. Nelson & D. Niles 4694* (HSC!).

Significance. Extends distribution from near mouth of Eel River in Humboldt Co., 285 km south to Marin Co., Shields Marsh on Tomales Bay with intervening populations in Mendocino Co. at Big River and Marin Co. on Tomales Bay at Toms Point, Millerton Point and Willow Point. The Willow Point population has declined in distribution and number (120 and 6 plants 1995 and 1998 respectively) as result of silt run-off and gravel deposits that occurred following the 1996 Mt. Vision fire and the 1997/98 winter storms. The occurrence in the north salt marsh at Millerton Point is apparently of recent origin, as the taxon was not found in surveys of this site prior to 1997.

—Grant Fletcher, Audubon Canyon Ranch, Cypress Grove Research Center, P.O. Box 808, Marshall, CA 94940 and Margriet Wetherwax, Jepson Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

California

Asclepias subulata Dcne. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).—Riverside Co., Vail Lake area, upper benches and adjacent slopes of the E flank of "Big" Oak Mtn., just S of the E summit, T8S R1W N½ sec. 3, 610–701 m, clay soil on gabbro, colony of about 100 plants, steep, xeric slope, NE corner sec. 3, 3 Apr 1990, *Steve Boyd et al. 4072* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from arroyos and washes, mostly below 700 m, Colorado and eastern Mojave deserts of California to Arizona, Nevada, and northwestern Mexico (J. C. Hickman [ed.], The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, 1993).

Significance. First report for the cismontane slope of southern California. In Baja California, Mexico, the species extends to the coastal slope of the Peninsular Ranges from the vicinity of Ensenada, southward. The area about Vail Lake, east of Temecula in Riverside County, hosts a variety of principally desert taxa in addition to *Asclepias*

subulata, including *Asclepias erosa, Encelia actoni, Malacothrix glabrata, Chilopsis linearis, Cryptantha maritima, Pectocarya recurvata, Pectocarya setosa, Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana, Stanleya pinnata, Echinocereus engelmannii, Quercus cornelius-mulleri, Pholistoma membranaceum, Loeseliastrum matthewsii, Langloisia setosissima, Simmondsia chinensis, Calycoseris parryi*, and *Mentzelia involucrata* ssp. *megalantha* (see below).

Calycoseris parryi Gray (ASTERACEAE).—Riverside Co., Bundy canyon, ca. 3.5 km SE of Lake Elsinore and 1 km N of Bundy Canyon Rd., off Raciti Rd., T6S R4W SE/4 S24, coastal sage scrub on fairly steep slopes with *Salvia mellifera, Adenostoma fasciculatum, Artemisia californica*, and *Ceanothus crassifolius*, scarce in open disturbed areas, alt 700 m, 2 Mar 1987, *B. Pitzer* and *L. LaPré 436* (UCR); North Domenigoni Hills, ca. 1 km SE of end of Warren Road, just NE of large prominent peak in NW corner of sec. 31 and within old quarry area, T5S R1W NW/4 S31, disturbed Riversidian sage scrub with *Bebbia juncea, Senecio californicus, Stipa coronata, Poa scabrella*, etc., soil rocky fine sandy loam, alt. 660 m, 9 May 1991, *D. Bramlet 2134* (UCR); Domenigoni Hills, N side of Domenigoni-Diamond Valleys ESE of Winchester, vicinity of ultramafic outcrop on ridge top S of S-end of Warren Rd, T5S R1W N/2 S31, burned coastal sage scrub, locally common on magnesite? deposits in and around old open-pit mine, alt. 550–670 m, 13 May 1991, *S. Boyd & D. Bramlet 6243* (RSA, UCR); Hwy 79, immediately W of U.S. Forest Service Campground at Dripping Springs, near 33°27′N, 116°58′W, Vail USGS quad, T8S R1W sec. 22, elev ca. 550 m, 13 May 1991, *Scott White 91-89* (SD).

Previous knowledge. Widespread on the deserts of southern California (P. A. Munz, A Flora of Southern California, 1974). This plant's distribution on the deserts is actually centered on the Mojave Desert, but it extends south along the western edge of the Colorado Desert on the eastern slope of the Peninsular Range. Across the Colorado Desert lowlands this species is largely (not completely) replaced by *Calycoseris wrightii* Gray. Several authors can be read to suggest cismontane occurrences for the species (e.g., R. M. Beauchamp, A Flora of San Diego County, 1986; J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*; H. M. Hall, Compositae of Southern California, Univ. California Publ. in Botany 3:1–302, 1907), but the published documentation of *Calycoseris parryi* from the coastal slope of southern California has been ambiguous. While Beauchamp (*loc. cit.*) indicates a "cismontane and desert" distribution for the taxon within San Diego County, all localities cited are from the desert slope of the Peninsular Range (although from floristically transitional areas). Hickman (*loc. cit.*) indicates *Calycoseris parryi* is reported from the Peninsular Range, but no distinction is made between cismontane and transmontane slopes. Hall (*loc. cit.*) notes that the species is known from "Palomar Mt., in the southern part of Riverside Co.," citing Jepson and Hall [s.n.] as the voucher. Undoubtedly, this refers to UC 63095, collected by W. L. Jepson and H. M. Hall between 17 May and June 1 1901. The locality given on that specimen is vague. The pre-printed portion of the label reads "Journey of W. L. Jepson and H. M. Hall from Riverside to Santa Rosa Peak and Palomar, May 17–June 1, 1901." Additional handwritten data specific to the specimen reads "Palomar, over 5000 feet". Although the lower northern flanks of Palomar Mountain are in Riverside County, areas of the range with elevations above 5000 feet are all within San Diego County. It is doubtful that *Calycoseris parryi*, a desert annual, would be found growing in the mesic pine forests atop Palomar Mountain. Given Hall's (*loc. cit.*) specific mention of Riverside County, it is more likely that the specimen was actually taken in the arid Santa Rosa Mountains.

Significance. First unambiguous records from the coastal slope of southern California for this desert species. We are also aware of the (former?) existence of a specimen (F. M. Reed 10073) from the "hills south of Perris, 2000 ft." but are unable to locate it. This collection was made prior to 1939 (possibly May 7, 1926) and is recorded in the database derived from the F. M. Reed herbarium cardfile (maintained at UCR). Reed's duplicates are widely distributed (BUT, RM, RSA, UC, UCR, US, etc.), but most of his 10,000 specimen personal herbarium was accidentally destroyed (remnants at UCR). Pending the discovery of a duplicate, this is just a sight record, but is of interest in that it corresponds with the distribution based on recent collections.

Interestingly, the type of *C. parryi*, a portion of a single plant, is reported to have been taken by C. C. Parry in the "mountains east of Monterey, California" (A. Gray, Bot. Mex. Bound. pg. 106, 1859). Hall (*loc. cit.*) discounted the type locality as being "certainly erroneous". Given the now well documented presence of *C. parryi* in cismontane western Riverside county, it is not unreasonable to believe that it may have been present in the Inner Coast Ranges during the late 1850's prior to the extensive invasion of exotic Eurasian grasses and forbs.

Mentzelia involucrata S. Watson ssp. Megalantha I. M. Johnston (Loasaceae).—Riverside Co., Vail Lake Area, steep SE flank of Oak Mtn. above NE end of lake, T8S R1W NE¼ SW¼ sec. 2, 550 m elev., white volcanic ash deposit with gabbro scree, 3 May 1990, *Steve Boyd et al. 4567* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from the Colorado and Mojave deserts of California, east into southern Arizona, and south into northwestern Mexico. Generally found in washes, alluvial fans, and steep slopes at elevations below 900 m (P. A. Munz & D. D. Keck, *loc. cit.*; P. A. Munz, *loc. cit.*; J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First report for the cismontane slope of southern California. See discussion of *Asclepias subulata* above for information on desert taxa in the Vail Lake region.

Navarettia fossalis Moran (POLEMONIACEAE).—Los Angeles Co., ca. 3.25 km N of Solemint, just off Arline Rd., ca. 3.25 km from intersection with Sierra Hwy., 34°27′02″N, 118°27′21″W, in vernal pool on shelf above Plum Canyon and Arline Rd., elevation ca. 610 m, 5 Jun 1996, *J. Mark Porter, et al. 10912* (RSA); Sink near Inglewood, 19 Jul 1906, *F. W. Peirson 950* (RSA) det. by S. Spencer, 1996.

Previous knowledge. Known from cismontane vernal pool habitats in northwestern Baja California, northward through western San Diego and western Riverside counties at elevations below 1300 m, with a single historical occurrence in San Luis Obispo County (J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First reports for Los Angeles County. The Plum Canyon population, in the Santa Clarita Valley area, represents a disjunction of ca. 145 km from the northernmost Riverside County populations in the San Jacinto Valley. The Peirson collection from Inglewood, a disjunction of ca. 75 km west of the nearest Riverside County populations. The Inglewood station clearly represents an extirpated population, but suggests this taxon once had a broader distribution in the coastal lowlands of Los Angeles, and probably Orange counties. The San Luis Obispo County record is based on a collection by R. Hoover

8322 (CAS) collected in a dry pool bed, 1.5 km east of Creston, 17 May 1953. That specimen has been most recently annotated by Alva Day in 1987 and Stanley Spencer in 1996. Day's annotation contains a note that there were about 9 seeds in an immature capsule and that the calyx lobes are mostly entire. This suggests the San Luis Obispo material may be somewhat anamalous relative to the core populations in southern California and northern Baja California, Mexico. It is separated from the Plum Canyon station by ca. 210 km.

Orcuttia californica Vasey (POACEAE).—Los Angeles Co., ca. 2 mi. N of Solemint, just off Arline Rd. 3.25 km W from jct. with Sierra Hwy., in vernal pool basin (not evident from rd.) on shelf just N of and above Plum Canyon bottom . . ., in NE of 3 small depressions within basin, 34°27′02″N, 118°27′21″W, elev. ca. 610 m, 5 Jun 1996, *J. Travis Columbus et al. 2687* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from cismontane vernal pool habitats in northwestern Baja California, northward through the Los Angeles basin into the Simi Valley (Ventura County) at elevations below 625 m (P. A. Munz, *loc. cit*; P. A. Munz & D. D. Keck, A California Flora, 1959; J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First report for this taxon within the Santa Clara River drainage. *Orcuttia californica* occurs with *Navarettia fossalis* at Plum Canyon. The Plum Canyon populations of these two taxa represent small outliers from a larger vernal pool complex on Cruzan Mesa, approximately 1.5 km to the north. The Cruzan Mesa site has been subjected to very heavy disturbance in recent years, associated with land "development", and may now be extirpated.

Sibara filifolia (E. Greene) E. Greene (BRASSICACEAE).—Los Angeles Co., Santa Catalina Island, Cape Canyon, rocky dry slope, east exposure, 305 m alt., 5 Jun 1973 [n.b.: date on original field collection label (in fragment packet on sheet) reads "6-5-73", an ambiguous style of date notation that should never be used with scientific specimens], *Doug Probst & Mark Hoefs 350* (RSA) det. by Steve Boyd, 1996.

Previous knowledge. Known from historic collections on Santa Cruz (latest 1932) and Santa Catalina (latest 1901) islands, and more recently, San Clemente Island (R. F. Thorne, 1967, Aliso 6:1–77; T. S. Ross, *et al.*, 1997, Aliso 15:27–40; S. Junak, *et al.*, A Flora of Santa Cruz Island, 1995; J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First documentation of the taxon on Santa Catalina Island in 72 years. Botanists searched potential habitat within Cape Canyon in March 1997, but were unable to locate any extant populations (Mark Elvin, pers. comm., 1997). Future surveys of Santa Catalina Island for populations of *Sibara filifolia*, especially during years of favorable rainfall, are crutial to ensuring long-term survival of this extremely rare taxon. Otherwise known extant from a single, small population at the southern tip of San Clemente Island (T. S. Ross, *et al., loc. cit*).

Sibara virginica (L.) Rollins (BRASSICACEAE).—Riverside Co., Skunk Hollow, ca. 10 km E of Murrieta, on W side of Pouroy Rd., elev. ca. 460 m, vernal pool, 10 Apr 1996, *G. R. Ballmer s.n.* (UCR, RSA) det. by A. C. Sanders, 1996; Orange Co., Fairview Park, City of Costa Mesa, 366 m N of the intersection of Wilson and Canyon Dr., 152 m W of the Canyon School, on a mesa overlooking the Santa Ana River, Newport Beach 7.5′ USGS Quad., UTM: 4 12 360mE × 37 24 490mN, elevation 24 m, 29 Apr 1995, *D. Bramlet 2405* (RSA); Costa Mesa, Fairview Park, just west of end of Canyon Drive, 0.1 km W of Canyon School, UTM 11[S] 4 12 700mE 37 24 600mN, alt. 24 m, 25 May 1995, *F. M. Roberts, Jr. & N. Hancock 4949* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known in southern California from mostly historic collections about vernal pools in Los Angeles and San Diego counties, ranging northward in California to the Central Valley, and southward into northwestern Baja California, Mexico, then disjunct to southeastern and central United States and northeastern Mexico (R. C. Rollins, Cruciferae of Continental North America, 1993; P. A. Munz, *loc. cit.*; J. C. Hickman, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First documentation of the taxon in Riverside and Orange counties. As in the other California stations, this plant is associated with desiccating vernal pool habitats in Riverside and Orange counties. Rollins (*loc. cit.*) noted that *Sibara virginica* has become a weed in the principal part of its range in eastern North America. It is apparently capable of utilizing fallow agricultural fields by germinating in the fall and flowering early in the spring, thus completing its life cycle by the time field cultivation begins in the later spring. He also noted that the weediness is expressed in areas where the species occurred naturally, and evidence for dispersal into new areas is lacking. The taxon has apparently been extirpated in Los Angeles County and is very rare in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties, where vernal pool habitats have been largely eliminated. *Sibara virginica* is apparently native in the California floristic province, and the possibility that California populations represent a distinct variety, due to probable long isolation, should be investigated.

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Montana

Arabis demissa Greene var. *languida* Rollins (BRASSICACEAE).—Carbon Co., Pryor Mtns. Desert, bottom of Gypsum Creek Canyon, uncommon in juniper woodland with *Agropyron spicatum* and *Ribes cereum*, T9S R27E Sec7, 1735 m, 21 May 1991, *P. Lesica 5312* (MONTU); outwash plains 1 km S of the mouth of Big Coulee, common in stony soil of a small drainage with *Juniperus osteosperma* and *Agropyron spicatum*, T9S R28E S32, 1265 m, 13 Jun 1993, *P. Lesica 6003* (MONTU, GH). *Lesica 6003* determined by R. C. Rollins (GH).

Significance. First report for MT, a range extension ca. 280 km N from c. WY.

Aster glaucodes Blake (ASTERACEAE).—Carbon Co., Pryor Mtns., on ridge just e of Tony Island, common in shallow limestone-derived soil with *Penstemon caryi* and *Achillea millefolium*, T8S R27E S11, 2345 m, 13 Aug 1995, *Lesica 7021* (MONTU, RM); common around limestone outcrops on narrow ridge just e. of Big Coulee with Penstemon caryi and Galium boreale, T8S R28E S20, 2315 m, 14 Aug 1995, *Lesica 7022* (MONTU); *Lesica 7021* verified by Robert Dorn (RM).

Significance. First report for MT although known from adjacent Big Horn Co., WY.

Balsamorhiza hispidula W. M. Sharp [=*B. hookeri* var. *hispidula* (Sharp) Cronq.] (ASTERACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Centennial Valley, hills s. of Lima Reservoir, common in sagebrush steppe with *Artemisia tridentata*, *A. tripartita* and *Festuca idahoensis*, 2105 m, T14S R6W

S21 SE¼, 31 Jul 1997, *P. Lesica 7487* (CO, MONTU). Determined by W. A. Weber COLO.

Significance. First report for MT, ca. 150 km north of nearest location in Snake River Plains of ID.

Botrychium pallidum Wagner (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE).—Flathead Co., Glacier National Park, south end of Big Prairie, scattered colonies in grasslands in an area of sagebrush that burned in 1988 with *B. paradoxum, B. simplex, Festuca idahoensis* and *F. scabrella*, 1095 m, T35N R21W S16, 7 Jul 1997, *P. Lesica 7453 with J. Asebrook, S. Erdt, T. Luna, T. Williams* (MICH); nw edge of Round Prairie, scattered colonies in grasslands in an area of sagebrush that burned in 1992, 1160 m, T36N R21W S19, 7 Jul 1997, *P. Lesica 7455 with J. Asebrook, S. Erdt, T. Luna, T. Williams*. Both specimens determined by W. H. Wagner (MICH).

Significance. First report for MT, ca. 400 km sw. of sw. Sask.

Carex diluta M. Bieb. (CYPERACEAE).—Madison Co., south margin of Piedmont Swamp just south of Whitehall, locally common in a saline meadow near the old railroad grade with *Scirpus nevadensis* and *Carex nebrascensis*, 1325 m, T1N R4W S17, 5 Sept 1995, *P. Lesica and P. Husby 7173* (MICH, MONTU); same location, 8 Aug 1996, *P. Lesica 7353* (MICH, MONTU). Determined by A. Reznicek (MICH).

Significance. First record for N. America. Widespread in Eurasia; the presence of other Eurasian saline steppe plants such as *Oxytropis riparia* at this site suggests that it was introduced. After examining Asian material, A. Reznicek concluded that specimens were most similar to *C. karelinii* Meinsh., but this taxon is included under *C. diluta sensu lato* in Flora Europaea.

Carex norvegica Retz. ssp. *norvegica* [=ssp. *inserrulata* Kalela] (CYPERACEAE).—Stillwater Co., Beartooth Mtns., head of a small cirque on the n. side of Froze-to-Death Mtn., uncommon in moist turf along a small creek with *Carex nelsonii* and *C. misandra*, 3320 m, T7S R16E S21, 15 Aug 1984, *P. Lesica 3253* (MONTU); Carbon Co., Beartooth Mtns., along the stream above Crescent Lake on Hellroaring Plateau, uncommon in wet or inundated soil of a small fen with *Carex paysonis* and *Koenigia islandica*, 3110 m, T9S R18E S15, 8 August 1993, *P. Lesica 6191* (MONTU); Park Co., Crazy Mtns., ca. 2 km w. of Crazy Pk, locally common in gravelly, open soil of a dried vernal seep area in tundra with *Carex capitata* and *Polygonum viviparum*, 2865 m, T3N R11E S12, 11 Aug 1996, *P. Lesica 7365* (MICH, MONTU). Determined by T. Spribille; *Lesica 7365* verified by A. Reznicek (MICH).

Significance. First report for MT and continental U.S.; low arctic, disjunct 1700 km sw from Man.

Erigeron tener Gray (ASTERACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Beaverhead Range, along Coyote Creek, common in stony, limestone-derived soil on the lower slopes of morraine with *Astragalus miser* and *Geum triflorum*, 2620 m, T15S R12W S12, 6 Sep 1997, *P. Lesica 7535* (BRY, MONTU). Verified by N. D. Atwood (BRY).

Significance. First report for MT; previously known from just w. in ID.

Juncus gerardii Loisel (JUNCACEAE).—Madison Co., on the s. margin of Piedmont Swamp near old railroad grade, locally common in a saline meadow with *Scirpus nevadensis* and *Carex nebrascensis*, 1325 m, T1N R4W S17, 5 Sept 1995, *P. Lesica & P. Husby 7175* (MONTU, KANU); verified by Ralph Brooks (KANU).

Significance. First report for MT. This species is native to coastal Atlantic N.A. and is sporadically introduced inland (R. Brooks, pers. comm.).

Lomatium nuttallii (A. Gray) F. Macbr. (APIACEAE).—Big Horn Co., Squirrel Creek drainage ca. 5 km N of Decker, uncommon in shallow, rocky soil of a sandstone cliff with *Agropyron spicatum, Pinus ponderosa* and *Juniperus scopulorum*, ca. 915 m, 18 Jul 1980, *P. Husby s.n.* (MONTU, UC). Determined by L. Constance (UC).

Significance. First report for MT, a range extension of ca. 250 km NW from the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries. (GENTIANACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Tendoy Mtns., along Deadman Creek just above Pine Creek, common in wet organic soil of a spring fen With *Juncus balticus* and *Carex simulata*, T15S R10W S22, 2135 m, 16 Aug. 1994, *P. Lesica and S. V. Cooper 6523* (MONTU, RM); just north of Simpson Creek ca. 3 km above Cabin Creek, common in a moist alkaline meadow with *Potentilla fruticosa* and *Juncus balticus*, T14S R11W S27, 2185 m, 17 Aug. 1994, *P. Lesica and S. V. Cooper 6528* (MONTU, MONT). *Lesica and Cooper 6523* verified by R. Dorn (RM).

Significance. First report for Montana.

Lycopodium lagopus (Laestadius ex Hartman) Zinserling ex Kuzeneva-Prochorova (LYCOPODIACEAE).—Glacier Co., Glacier National Park, Logan Pass, common in alpine turf along drainages or on edges of breaks with *Sphagnum*, 2275 m, 12 July 1964, *Harvey & Pemble 7081* (MONTU); ca. ½ km nw. of Mt. Reynolds, locally common at treeline with *Kalmia microphylla* and *Salix arctica*, 2285 m, 18 Aug 1985, *P. Lesica 3654* (MONTU). Determined by T. Spribille; verified by W. H. Wagner (MICH).

Significance. First report for MT ca. 350 km s. of nearest station in Canadian Rocky Mtns.

Oxytropis parryi Gray (FABACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Beaverhead Range, on the ridge running ne from unnamed peak 4 km e of Red Conglomerate Peak, common in stony, calcareous soil with *Haplopappus acaulis* and *Erigeron caespitosus*, T15S R8W S36, 2745 m, 8 July 1986, *P. Lesica 3945* (MONTU); on a windswept ridgetop on w side of Little Beaver Creek, locally common in stony calcareous soil with *Selaginella densa* and *Erigeron caespitosus*, T15S R8W S36, 2865 m, 15 Aug 1992, *P. Lesica 5859* (MONTU, BYU); determined by Stanley Welsh (BYU).

Significance. First correct report for MT. Previous report for Glacier Co. was based on a misidentified specimen of *O. campestris* var. *cusickii* (R. Barneby, pers. comm.).

Potentilla hyparctica Malte (ROSACEAE).—Carbon Co., Beartooth Mtns., on the e side of Mt Rearguard, common in moist turf along streams below snowfields with *Geum rossii* and *Sedum rosea*, T9S R18E S16, 3535 m, 8 Aug 1993, *P. Lesica 6195* (MONTU, UC); on a gentle nw-facing slope of the Beartooth Plateau w of Jasper Lake, common in turf between stone stripes with *Geum rossii* and *Carex scirpoidea*, T9S R17E S24, 3475 m, 8 Aug 1994, *P. Lesica 6520* (MONTU, UC); determined by Barbara Ertter (UC).

Significance. First report for Montana and the U.S. cordillera, a range extension of ca. 700 km se from Alberta.

Puccinellia lemmonii (Vasey) Scribn. (POACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Centennial Valley, 1 km n. of Red Rock River, abundant in open soil of frost-churned hummock in a moist meadow with *Poa juncifolia* and *Solidago nemorosa*, 2040 km, T13S R3W S26 NW¼, 1 Aug 1997, *P. Lesica 7494* (BRY, MONTU); n. of Lima Reservoir, common on broad hummocks in an alkaline meadow with *Poa juncifolia* and *Haplopappus uniflorus*, 2010 m, T13S

R3W S26 NW¼, 1 Aug 1997, *P. Lesica 7557* (MONTU). *Lesica 7494* verified by N. D. Atwood (BRY).

Significance. First report for MT; ca. 200 km n. of closest station in Snake River Plains of s. ID.

Ribes velutinum Greene (GROSSULARIACEAE).—Beaverhead Co., Beaverhead Range, along Coyote Creek above the lake, common in open spruce forest with *Shepherdia canadensis* and *Festuca idahoensis*, 2650 m, T15S R12W S12 SW¼, 6 Sep 1997, *P. Lesica 7532* (BRY, MONTU). Verified by N. D. Atwood (BRY).

Significance. First report for MT; previously known from just w. in ID.

Sisyrinchium septentrionale Bicknell (IRIDACEAE).—Sheridan Co., 2 km e. of Comertown, local in moist soil around a prairie pothole with *Anemone canadensis* and *Crepis runcinata*, 685 m, T36N R57E S25, Jun 1997, *P. Lesica 7428 & B. Martin* (MONTU). Determined by A. Cholewa (MIN).

Significance. First report for MT, known from just n. in Sask.

Thesium arvense Horva'tovsky. (SANTALACEAE).—Madison Co., S side of Ruby River just E of Ledford Creek Road, locally common on hummocks in calcareous wet meadows with *Juncus balticus* and *Potentilla fruticosa*, T9S R4W S3, 1715 m, 28 Jul 1992, *P. Lesica 5806* (CO, MONTU); head of Spring Creek on S side of Ruby River, common in moist grasslands with *Elymus cinereus* and *Agropyron smithii*, T9S R4W S34, 2040 m, 28 Jul 1992, *P. Lesica 5808* (MONTU). *Lesica 5806* determined by W.A. Weber (COLO).

Significance. First report of this introduced hemiparasite for MT and North America. *Thesium linophyllon* has been reported for one site in nc. ND (*Great Plains Flora*, 1986, University Press of Kansas); however, it may be based on a misidentification of *T. arvense*. Nomenclature in this group is confused and has been discussed by Hendrych (1961, Taxon 10:20–23).

Trisetum orthochaetum A. S. Hitchc. (POACEAE).—Glacier Co., Glacier National Park, along the SW side of Swiftcurrent Lake, locally common in moist areas of open spruce-fir forest with *Calamagrostis canadensis, Senecio triangularis* and *Trisetum wolfii*, 1495 m, 24 Jul 1994, *P. Lesica 6411B* (MONTU, MONT). Verified by J. H. Rumely (MONT).

Significance. This putative hybrid of *T. wolfii* and *T. canescens* was previously known from a small area 240 km to the SW near the MT-ID border.

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British Columbia

Maianthemum canadense Desf. West Fernie: trail starting up Mt. Fernie from near corner of Stewart Ave. 28 May 1998. Kuijt 9034 (UVIC).

Previous knowledge. Common in the deciduous forests of the northeastern United States, and in woods across Canada into northern and central British Columbia, as far south as Boat Encampment on the Big Bend of the Columbia River (T. M. C. Taylor. 1966. The Lily Family (Liliaceae) of British Columbia. B. C. Prov. Mus. Handb. 25).

Significance. Small perennial, spreading by means of slender rhizomes. The collection represents a single patch of 2 m in diameter, about 400 km south of the nearest known locality.

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